

## FEELING VERY BAD

## POP STATESMEN BORED WITH VERY AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

Representative Ruble is said to be very much tickled over Rufe Cone's embarrassment—Rufe has a knife for him and he knows it. Story of His Difficulty.

The boodle stories told yesterday in the Eagle caused the Pop leaders in this city and vicinity more trouble. They crawled off into sequestered places and consulted over the situation. They were very blue. Occasionally they would smile, but it was a ghastly sickly smile that was painful.

They are in deep trouble. Their own people are beginning to ask them awkward questions. "If these stories of boodle are not true why don't you deny them?" Such a question as this put to Rufe Cone by a honey-boned son of old time makes the cold chills run down his back. They are hard questions, indeed, and Rufe would like to answer them if he could.

It is decidedly amusing to see Representative Ruble's face as Rufe passes him by in these sneering Vines. Rufe is running for the legislature again, but he is not asking Rufe to do anything for him. The fact is that Rufe and Ruble are not the best of friends. When a Presidential wanted Rufe on the state executive committee, Ruble was consulted about it and he uttered a very big "no." Ruble, the chairman of the Sedwick county delegation to the state convention. When the roll was called for committee-men Ruble cast twenty votes against Rufe. Ruble had a lot of friends and he raised over people to get to Rufe to make him reconsider the vote and throw it to Rufe, but Rufe wouldn't do it. The result was that Rufe, who was against him, had to nominate him and that is how Rufe became a member of the Presidential executive committee. That executive committee has all kinds of "peculiar" work to do and Ruble had to have such a man as Rufe on it, even though Rufe was against him. Ruble knows why he was against Rufe and now he enjoys a nice smile when Rufe passes him. Rufe will have a smile on his face day after tomorrow when the political corps of Ruble will be seen in the grand procession of dead statesmen in November with a big knife protruding from between his fourth and fifth ribs. It was Rufe, too, with Johnny Ratliff, who discovered Ruble.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Wilson Dry Goods Company Gone Into Hands of Receiver.

Yesterday in the district court W. B. Wilson, son of W. J. Wilson, filed his petition as a member of the incorporation known as the Wilson Dry Goods company, that a receiver be appointed for said company. The petition was the first intimation in business circles of there being any trouble and created considerable commotion. The petition filed, in substance, is as follows:

The plaintiff states that the Wilson Dry Goods company is a corporation duly organized under the laws of Kansas; that the capital stock of said company is divided into 100 shares; that the plaintiff, W. B. Wilson, is the owner of 145 shares of the corporation, W. J. Wilson, one share, and Letitia Wilson the owner of the remaining share; that W. J. Wilson is the president and general manager of the corporation; that the plaintiff is not satisfied with the manner in which the business is conducted by the manager; that the stock on hand at the present time is of the value of \$16,000, and that there are debts due creditors of the organization, \$13,000; that the plaintiff is secretary and treasurer and avers that the business of wholesale and notion dealers at 213 and 215 South Main street cannot longer be conducted by the manager in the interest of the creditors and the plaintiff. Wherefore he asks that a receiver be appointed for the corporation.

Judge Reed took up the petition and appointed C. L. Davidson as receiver, upon filing a bond in the sum of \$30,000.

The bond was filed and security approved, and the business ordered turned over to the receiver.

## WILL BRING TEST CASE.

A. T. Buckridge Will Bring a Replevin Suit to Test St. Louis Railroad Rates.

At the meeting of the council Monday evening A. T. Buckridge, as president and manager of the Wichita Pump company, asked privilege of presenting a proposition to the council whereby a test case could be brought which would decide the legality of the railroad rates from St. Louis to Wichita.

Mr. Buckridge stated that his company had ordered a car load of lead piping from St. Louis, and that upon its arrival at Wichita he would tender the company the regular rate of freight from St. Louis to Omaha; that upon the refusal of the company to deliver the goods, he would bring an action of replevin against the road for the goods in the United States district court, and he desired the city to join with him in the suit. To this proposition the council agreed, and they hope to have the railroad tariff rate between Wichita and St. Louis adjusted at an early date.

It is understood that the above plan meets with the approval of United States Attorney Perry and he will lend his aid to the suit.

## ICE WAS DELIVERED.

William Cox, who was arrested some days since charged with stealing a horse at Colwich, was released from the city jail, the officers becoming fully convinced that he was innocent of the crime charged. The officers, upon investigation, learned that the animal was stolen by a man who is now in jail at McPherson on the charge of horse stealing.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At Crawford Grand on Thursday evening, Oct. 11, will be presented for the first time in this city the musical comedy "Silver Wedding." The company includes some of the leading comedians in the country, among them Mr. C. H. Seaman, for six years with Russell's "City Directory." Mr. Seaman was especially successful in the part he plays in the "Silver Wedding" and it is his like a glove.

A NOVEL DANCE. On "The Ballet of the Boulevard" Manager Charles J. Davis has arranged a "Silver Wedding" which is a new and original production. The double stage, with the rich oriental palace for the foreground, and the background, is in itself a novelty, and as each tableau vivant is disclosed, the audience go wild over the many absurdities which are introduced, and to their eager gaze. First the newswomen and boot blacks, who in pleasing pantomime and dance, depict the peculiarities of their daily life. Then come the "Silver Wedding" and "After the Ball," first gaily dressed ladies accompanied by their gallants, then the scene changes, and the "Ballet of the Stars" is shown. A very realistic scene is given which gives way to a pantomime scene representing the comic side of the "Silver Wedding." A patrol wagon is aptly introduced, and many other ludicrous effects. At Crawford opera house Friday and Saturday.

"TRUCKS OF A SUNDAY." One of the most enjoyable treat in the anticipation of the Wichita people is the lecture to be given by Bishop H. W. Warrenton at the First Methodist church, Wednesday, Oct. 12. His subject is one that once excites the interest—"The Force of a Sunday." It is treatment, it is said, more than fulfills the promise of the theme.

GAME POSTPONED. The base ball game between the Wichita U. C. T. and the Hutchinson U. C. T. is postponed until the 20th of this month.

## REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republicans of the Second ward are invited to meet at the Republican committee headquarters, room 213, in the Sedwick block, at 8 p. m. this evening. Business of importance to be attended to at this time.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Furnished by The Wichita Abstract and Land Company.)  
The record of the register of deeds office show the following transfers:  
Wm Mathewson q d lot 11 Mathewson ave Mathewson's 4th add. \$100  
Security Savings association w d lot 13 Mathewson ave Mathewson's 4th add. 800  
C E Smith w d lot 12 q sec 11 38 39 Meriden cemetery association d d lot 13 39 24 Sherwood's sub. 300  
E L Baker s d lots 2 and 4 Lulu ave Hyde's add. 40  
W J Bailey q d lot 10 s d E and F Main st Greifend's add. 100  
J F Jones w d lot 23 and 34 Water st Thiford's add. 100

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

## [OFFICIAL.]

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 8, 1894.

Council met in regular session, Mayor Cox in the chair and all councilmen present except Maxwell.

Report of the engineer and intervening meetings read and approved.  
On motion of Councilman Oliver the city treasurer was instructed to place to the credit of the general fund the money just received from the county treasurer.

Chairman Minick reported that hose company No. 3 is now located at its new quarters, the Continental bar on North Main street, and that the committee had sub rented a part of the barn at 810 per month. The clerk was instructed to collect on the 1st of each month from the sub tenant.

Chairman Minick reported a vacancy in the case of No. 1. Charles A. Grimes was appointed a fireman of second-class to fill the said vacancy.

On motion of Councilman McCall the fire committee was instructed to accept the proposition of the McKeezie Carriage company to make a buggy for the fire marshal for \$132 and to take the old one allowing \$25 for it.

Mr. Buckridge was appointed engineer of the city building.

Mr. Buckridge came before the council and complained of excessive freight charges on lumber and pipe, and the city clerk was instructed to correspond with United States Attorney Perry, laying the matter before him and ask his counsel in the matter.

On motion of Councilman McCall, Geo. L. Douglas and the city attorney, Myatt, were instructed to present the claim of the city of Wichita to Judge Caldwell in the matter of the freight rates granted Wichita by the state railroad commissioners on coal, lumber and machinery and their demand of the railroads that they put such rates and if they refuse to comply, bring suit in the proper courts to enforce the same.

The petition for a cinder walk on the north side of lot 13, Fourth avenue, English's addition, was refused.

All bills filed against the city to date were read and referred to the proper committee.

The claim of Della Miller for damages for injuries sustained from falling on sidewalk in the sum of \$90 was laid on the table.

The claim of John J. Vile for damages to property on Pattie avenue from overflow alleged to have been caused by a culvert of insufficient size, was laid on the table.

A petition for a permanent sidewalk on north side of lot 13, Fourth avenue, English's addition, was granted and property owners given thirty days in which to build said walk.

Reports of police judge for month of September showing collections amounting to \$1,543.00, and of the city treasurer for the same month, was referred to the finance committee.

Reports of the Fourth avenue and Oak street scales were received and referred to the scale committee.

The report of the city engineer in the matter of draining Fourth avenue at Kellogg street was adopted.

The street commissioner was instructed to make the improvements on Fannie avenue in accordance with report of city engineer.

The engineer submitted a sworn estimate of the cost of repairs of the bridges over the Arkansas river and Chisholm creek as follows: The Maple street bridge is to be shortened 338 feet, replanked with 2 inch oak, the filling and all costing \$436.37; the Second street bridge shortened 339 feet and the repairs necessary costing \$68.88; the Second street bridge over Chisholm creek, the filling and all costing \$1,000.00. The total cost is \$1,545.25.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids on repairing the bridges in accordance with the engineer's estimate.

The street commissioner was instructed to place a sign on Maple street and Second street bridges that trucks must not cross the bridges at a walk.

Ordinance No. 1272 entitled an ordinance making appropriations for miscellaneous purposes was read and adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of investigating the matter for boring for coal, submitted a report and recommended that the city clerk advertise for bids for boring one or more wells. The report was adopted.

On motion of Councilman Hill council adjourned.  
L. M. Cox, Mayor.  
Attest: C. S. Smith, City Clerk.

## REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

When and Where the Story of American Progress Will Be Told Before Election.

The following dates have been arranged for Republican meetings in this county, commencing at the township and ending Nov. 1: Oct. 8—Atton township, Rising Star school house, Ben E. Page, William Glass; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 9—Lincoln township, Farley, R. R. Vermillion, Thos. C. Wilson; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 10—Ohio township, Ohio Center, Geo. W. Clement, J. A. Brubacher; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 11—West Park township, Maize, Judge C. Reed, J. J. Parks; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 12—Salmon township, Waco, C. H. Brooks; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 13—Viola township, Viola, John W. Adams; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 14—Lincoln township, Clearwater, Hon. Chester L. Long, Hon. S. R. Peters; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 15—Gypsum township, Green Station, Judge C. Reed, J. W. Adams; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 16—Waco township, Osaville, O. G. Eckstein, Geo. W. Clement; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 17—Atton township, Valley Center, Judge C. Reed, C. H. Brooks; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 18—Union township, Rutledge, Geo. H. R. Barton, Hon. Geo. L. Douglas, Hon. C. Long; 8 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.  
Oct. 19—Atton township, Goldford, O. G. Eckstein, William Glass; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 20—Eagle township, Ben E. Page, Hon. G. L. Douglas, G. W. Clement; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 21—Delano township, Palmer school house, Judge C. Reed; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 22—Illinois township, Rising Star school house, Captain W. T. Burgess, Ben E. Page; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 23—Salmon township, Haysville, Hon. J. W. Adv. Colonel J. R. Hainwell, Hon. C. L. Long; 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.  
Oct. 24—Minneka township, Minneka Center, Judge C. Reed, J. A. Brubacher; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 25—Rockford township, Derby, Hon. W. E. Stanley, Thomas C. Wilson; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 26—Greely township, Mt. Hope, Hon. R. R. Vermillion, William Glass; 7:30 p. m.  
Oct. 27—Morton township, Cheney, Hon. C. L. Long; 2 o'clock p. m.  
Oct. 28—Valley Center, General J. C. Caldwell, W. E. Stanley, Hon. C. L. Long; 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.  
Oct. 29—Gypsum township, Franklin school house, Hon. O. H. Bentley, Ben E. Page; 7:30 p. m.  
Nov. 1—Delano township, O. K. school house, Hon. G. L. Douglas, Hon. R. E. Ecker.

## CIRCLES THE EARTH

## No Body of Young Men Like the Y. M. C. A. Known to History.

Known in Twenty-Eight Countries—Its Membership Speaks Forty Languages, But Has One Object—A Great Influence for Good.

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Six hundred thousand men—all young, all earnest, all warriors! Such an army has never been known before in the history of the world. More than a quarter of a million of them trained athletes; every one of them a well taught part of a great and perfect organization; possessed in America alone of \$16,000,000 worth of property, including 284 buildings and the acres of real estate on which they stand in the heart of busy cities, free from illiteracy, and of a standard of morality so high and so important that it hangs their membership in the vast organization; the very object of their being, in fact, vice, dishonesty and heathenism. Such is a concise well worth regarding with amazement; such is the Young Men's Christian association.

With branches in almost every civilized town and city on the footstool, and even with well perfected organizations in nearly all the partially barbaric lands, here is a body of immense importance; of immeasurable influence for good. Talk of the Church Militant!

Imagine such an organization devoted to any other cause than Christianity's spread. What havoc might it spread, what ill accomplish! If anarchists were as widely scattered, while being, at the same time, as compactly bound together, there would be no delaying their triumph over law and society. That this great combination of young men for worthy purposes has reached such vast extent—a growth so far beyond the growth any evil body ever dreamed of—is evidence that right is mightier than wrong.

Fifty years ago an eventful June smiled with bright skies on London. It was eventful because it saw the beginnings of the life work of two men—one an open air preacher named Booth, the other George Williams, a low salary clerk in a big dry goods store in St. Paul's Churchyard. Booth at once created some talk. He spoke daily in different parts of London, and he spoke in an unconventional, breezy way that interested and sometimes antagonized the people whom he was trying to reach. Once in awhile, when he could afford it, he hired a drummer to go along and pound his instrument in order to attract a crowd. Charles Dickens was an interested spectator of



ROOM AT 73 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, WHERE THE Y. M. C. A. ORIGINATED.

more than one of these very extraordinary meetings, but he had no idea that Booth, the open-air preacher, would ever be as famous, though in a different way, as the greatest novelist himself, or that the crowds would multiply and spread, wearing uniforms and developing the most unique religious methods in history, until they were represented by a perfect organization in almost every country on the globe, and were known as the Salvation Army.

There was less of the sensational about the work of young Williams, the clerk, but it is not in the mind of the present writer to say that the results he accomplished were less important. It was on the sixth day of that London June that he called his fellow clerks in the employ of Hitchcock & Co. to a meeting after business hours and told them that he was impressed with an idea of the value of an organization of young men in the interests of Christianity, and without regard to membership in churches or belief in special creeds, he had so much of the true evangelist's magnetism in his way, that within an hour eighty of his associates had banded themselves into an organization which they called the Young Men's Christian association. Thus, while Mr. Williams, the young father of the Y. M. C. A., created less remark than did Mr. Booth, the young father of the Salvation Army, his work assumed definite form long in advance of that of the man who was working on different lines toward the realization of the same object—the spread of Christianity among mankind.

One of the things required of the members of Mr. Williams' little band was work among the employes of other great business houses in London. This they carried on with a will, and thus the Y. M. C. A. grew up in London. For a long time, however, its objects were limited to "the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men employed in the drapery and other trades."

Six years after the beginning of the association in London a student of the university of the city of New York—his name was George Vanderlip—went to England on a pleasure trip, and arranged to send letters from abroad to a Boston newspaper. The very first of his letters to be printed described the young men's carousal association.

This fell into the hands of an earnest young Bostonian who organized the first branch in the United States December 29, 1870. (Montreal had had an association a year before.) Before long an outline of this organization reached New York, and during 1871 branches were formed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and one or two other eastern cities. At the end of two years twenty-six associations had been formed in the United States, but they had no connection with each other. William Langdon, then a law

man, but now an Episcopal clergyman, became interested, and formed a central American body, afterward bringing about the first conference of the Young Men's Christian association of all lands. This occurred in Paris in 1855, a year after Mr. Langdon's efforts had brought about an American conference in Buffalo. Since then thirty-one conferences have been held in America, and in speaking of them a handsome tribute should be paid to Cephas Brainerd, who, without salary or other recompense than righteous satisfaction, has devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to the labor.

But history is dull, even when it tells the story of a band so wide awake and earnest as the Y. M. C. A. It is more interesting to write of this extraordinary multitude of young men doing now than to write of what it has done in days gone by.

In the first place it should be told that the Y. M. C. A. is organized in twenty-eight different lands, and that almost forty languages are spoken by its membership. Such out of the way countries as Ceylon, Syria, China, Japan, South Africa and South America are well sprinkled with the hands of earnest young Christians that make up this strange and mighty force. It is interesting to note that during the war of the rebellion more than five thousand people went into the field as red cross workers under the banner of the Y. M. C. A., and that in China and Japan, where a woeful war is now in progress, it is believed that the Y. M. C. A. is doing similar work, although, of course, no definite statement to that effect has been received. The relief work of our civil war was arranged for at a special conference held in New York and was done in conjunction with the sanitary corps, and under the approval of President Lincoln.

The comprehensiveness of the Y. M. C. A.'s plan is shown by its work along special lines. A splendid organization has been effected among the railroad men, who are supposed to be subjected to unusual temptations because of the character of their life, which to some extent removes them from home influences. Ninety-eight branches are devoted to this work especially, several of which own buildings of their own. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has evidenced great interest in this branch of the work. He donated \$250,000 for the erection of a building in New York city and is a member of the international committee.

How strong a hold the Y. M. C. A. has taken on the public is in no way more clearly shown than by the vast sums that have been donated to it by will or otherwise. There have in North America been nineteen gifts of build-

ings, valued in all at more than \$1,000,000; of it eight people have given sums of \$100,000 each.



FOUNDER WILLIAMS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

ing, valued in all at more than \$1,000,000; of it eight people have given sums of \$100,000 each.

Two hundred and ninety-one of the North American associations own buildings valued at \$15,155,950, and other real estate reaching \$1,230,319 in value. The building in Chicago cost \$170,000. But these by no means compass the total value of the property owned by the Young Men's Christian associations. Besides the buildings owned in America, scores are owned in foreign lands, the aggregate cost of which is not known here.

That in Berlin cost \$250,000, that in Paris cost \$200,000. I have before me as I write a photograph of the handsome building owned and occupied by the association at Tokyo, Japan.

In this country the special branches to which the organization is devoting attention are, besides the railroad men, the Indians, the colored people, the Germans and the students in colleges. An outgrowth of the work in colleges is the students' volunteer movement, which, perhaps, is the most striking current evidence of the immense enthusiasm and devotion which the influence of the association arouses. Several thousand of these college students have offered themselves as missionaries to be sent to foreign lands, and it is said that 5,000 are now preparing for the work. Their motto is: "The evangelization of the world."

The "Use of a Professor." Winks—Who is this man who signs his name "J. S. Smith" on the hotel register?  
Binks—Oh, he's the senior professor of Latin at Harvard college.  
Winks—And who is this man who signs himself "Professor Napoleon Quintus Curtius Jenks"?  
Binks—Oh, he's a New York chiropract—Somerville Journal.

Life's Problem Solved. Tired Tim—Wot's that you say? Lookin' fer work?  
Wayfaring Workman—Yep, I ain't no tramp. I work on farms. But I never stay in one situation more'n a week. Why not?  
"Well, by that time the folks generally stop treatin' me as company, and wants me to work."—N. Y. Weekly.

He Was an Artist. Nevershalley. Harry—And you call Brown an artist? Why he can't even draw his salary.  
Caley—Yes, but his talent for drawing his imagination is truly remarkable. He is one of the most gifted liars in town.—Arkansas Traveler.

When Baby was sick, we called her Doctor. When she was a Child, she came for Doctor. When she became Miss, she clung to Doctor. When she had Children, she gave them Doctor.

## BRIGHT COLORS GO

## Styles in the Coat for Fall and Winter.

Handsome Cloth Coats in Full Bust—Velvet Coats for Dress Occasions—Trimming in Lace, Galleons and Fur—Coats for Young Girls.

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R. E. MURPHY.

Verily there is no limit to the independence of this season's fashions. The question is, does the blame therefor go to the commendation, attach to the maker of fashions or to the wearer of them? It would seem as though the former were entitled to part, at any rate, of the credit. For Keifern says that this year there is no law regarding the lengths of coats. "We make them," he says, "to suit the individual—long or short, as may be most becoming."

But there is no such uncertainty about his colors. According to him, it will be a season of gray ones. The most brilliant of all bright shades—the clear blues, tans, new autumn reds, rich greens, and all of the fashionable purple tints, will be worn. For that, of course, only the finest quality of smooth cloths will be employed. They will be double-breasted, or double-reversed, as the saying is—many of them trimmed with fur. The favorites in fur for those dainty garments are caracul and Sitka fox.

The linings, like the exteriors, will be bright and gay, large patterns prevailing. Big satin checks, in two colors—yellow and black, red and black, and so on. A full organ plaited back, or a coachman's back, will be worn, while the collar will be a large daring one. Sleeves will continue to be large and full, while the biggest of buttons will be worn. The most popular are almost three inches in diameter and are of smoked pearl with a white pearl design over.

Besides the broad revers, many of the coats have an additional trimming in the small King Charles cape which adorns the back.

But not all of us are able to wear these brilliant, rich coverings. On

set number who will avail themselves of these advantages, but it is estimated that it does not fall far short of one-half of the total membership. Probably the strongest ingredient in the cement which binds this vast body of young men together is the social element which is invariably introduced. Reading rooms, are supported by 656 branches, with an aggregate of 470,572 volumes in their libraries. There is no single library in the United States containing anything like so great a number of books, and it is said that the library of the British museum in London is the only one in the world which does. Concerts, readings, teas, socials, lectures—all these and a score of other entertainments are made available to the members of each branch of the association every year, while harmless recreations, such as bowling, fencing, etc., are encouraged.

The educational influence of the Y. M. C. A. is very great. Three hundred and four branches support regular classes in many specialties, and these are attended by more than 30,000 students. Besides all these advantages, membership in the Y. M. C. A. entitles a young man to many others. If he is in search of employment, the Y. M. C. A. agencies will do much to help him. They helped 10,000 young men and more to self supporting independence in 1892. In New York and many other cities good boarding places are also found for those who want them.

And all this work is under charge of men not selected haphazard by indiscriminating votes of friends, but of men as carefully trained to it as are the teachers in any public school. In Chicago and in Springfield, Mass., are schools especially devoted to the training of general secretaries and gymnasium directors.

In order to make the growth of this whole great idea plain it seems wise to submit two tables. One was prepared by W. S. Harwood, a writer in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly; the other is taken from an account of the association's work published not long ago in England, and not yet circulated on this side of the Atlantic. The first shows the growth in the ten years between 1883 and 1893. It is:

	Aug. 19, 1883.	Jan. 10, 1894.
Associations.....	289	1,493
Members.....	108,000	250,000
Readings.....	384	1,282
Prizes.....	80	78
Not property.....	\$300,000	\$1,211,000
Current expenses.....	\$60,000	\$2,300,000
Reading rooms.....	279	800
Libraries.....	132	560
Volumes.....	240,000	670,000
Gymnasiums.....	23	90
Training classes.....	18	43

The second table goes back further and shows what has been done in spread of membership since 1855, the year when the association first assumed real international character and scope. It follows:

	Aug. 19, 1855.	Jan. 10, 1894.
COUNTRIES.....	14	28
U. S. and Canada.....	14,000	1,439,560
Great Britain and Ireland.....	6,000	624,424
France.....	700	102,800
Germany.....	100	64,300
Holland.....	100	78,172
Switzerland.....	14	200,000
Denmark.....	20	20,000
Italy.....	1	30,000
16 other countries.....	1	425,000
Totals.....	22,700	2,199,456

Surely in the history of the world no such body of young men has ever been united for any purpose, good or bad. Surely in the history of the world no body of young men ever was united for a better purpose.

This is their code:  
"The Young Men's Christian association seeks to unite those young men who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men."

The First American Organ.  
The first organ built in America was made by Andrew Krauss, of Kraussdale, Lower Milford township, Lehigh county, Pa., with the assistance of his brother John. This was in 1790 and Andrew was then only nineteen years of age. The instrument proved a success. In 1796 he made the first church organ, which is still in use in the Long Swamp church.

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